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HIGHER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCE FAVOR PEASANTS

AU201559 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Feb 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Important Measures Benefitting Our Cooperativist Peasantry"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on call of Ninth AWP Congress to boost agricultural production] To implement these teachings and concrete duties set forth by the party, the Council of ministers has made appropriate decisions. One of these is Decree No 424 of 19 December 1986, "For the Further Refinement of Relations Between the State and Agricultural Cooperatives through Pricing Policy." This decree provides for important measures to encourage through pricing policy the efforts of cooperativists to increase at a faster pace their yields, production, and efficiency in those products showing relative backwardness. This will achieve the necessary improvements in the relative levels of profitability of agricultural, meat, and dairy products. The significance of this important measure lies in the principle of using increased production as a basis for increasing the incomes and prosperity of the cooperativist peasantry. At the same time, this decree will enable agricultural cooperatives to earn considerable sums from the rise in the purchase price paid by the state for meat, wool, hides, etc. Using last year's statistics as a base, for meat alone the annual increase in income will be 19 million leks, and 13 million for hides. The general measures to be taken for boosting meat and dairy production, so vital for the best possible supplies for the people, also rely on this method. The purchase prices for tobaccos, two-rowed barley, beans, and first grade cotton will also be increased.

The measures set forth in this decree further refine the relations between the state and agricultural cooperatives in the field of the exchange of goods. They classify agricultural cooperatives into mountainous, hilly, and coastal. In accordance with this classification, the purchase prices and the tariff system ensure the best possible redistribution of incomes among the agricultural cooperatives, bearing in mind their different levels of profitability, i.e. the differences in fertility between land of the hilly and mountainous zone and that of the plain, the level of expenditure, the distance from processing facilities, transport conditions, etc. Through the above decision, purchase prices are further differentiated, with regard to district, quality, weight of livestock at delivery, plan overfulfillment, etc.

These measures taken in the favor of the countryside, as an important constituent of the very important measures which have been and will be taken to benefit agriculture, are tied to the wise and farsighted policy constantly followed by the party and Comrade Enver to reduce the differences between coastal and highland regions, so that agricultural production and the prosperity of the people may grow everywhere. [passage omitted]

LCY CC WORKING GROUP VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

AU231806 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Feb 87 p 6

[Text] In line with the plan for cooperation between the BCP and the LCY, a working group of the LCY Central Committee visited Bulgaria from 16 to 20 February. The guests were briefed on issues of the economy's social management and on the tasks solved by the BCP in this area at the present stage. The LCY Central Committee working group was composed of Sinisa Korica, member of the Presidency of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists and leader of the group, and Abdul Kurpejovic, member of the Presidency of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee.

The SFRY guests had meetings at the State Planning Commission, the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Ministry of trade, the Ministry of Finance, and the Committee on Labor and Social Work. They visited economic organizations in Pazardzhik and Plovdiv, and had talks at the BCP Central Committee Economic and Scientific-Technical Policy Department.

The working group of the LCY Central Committee was received by Grisha Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary. He briefed the guests on the activity of the Bulgarian Communists and working people in putting into effect the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the December 1986 plenum of the BCP Central Committee on implementing new qualitative growth of the national economy.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by SFRY Ambassador to Bulgaria Ilija Djukic.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SOVIET SCIENTIFIC OFFICIAL

AU201916 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Sergey Yefimenko, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union. They discussed important questions of mutual interest. The conversation took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

DYULGEROV-LED TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

AU211913 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov has left for Moscow. It will take part in the 18th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM INDIA

AU232049 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Georgi Yordanov returned from India on 23 February. Indian Ambassador to Bulgaria Shiam Sunder Nath, was among those who greeted the delegation at Sofia airport.

HUNGARIAN JUSTICE MINISTER COMMENTS ON VISIT

AU202021 Sofia BTA in English 1814 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 20 (BTA) -- There are possibilities for broadening cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary in the field of jurisdiction. This is the opinion expressed by Mr Imre Markoja, minister of justice of Hungary, before a BTA reporter. He described his visit here as exceptionally fruitful. Important socio-economic changes are now taking place both in Hungary and in Bulgaria. And these changes require a constant improvement in the judicial system, Minister Markoja said.

The guest discussed some issues of the deepening of the interaction between the judicial bodies of the two countries at the meetings he had with Mr Grigor Stoichkov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Radoslav Radev, vice president of the State Council, and Mr Velko Palen, head of the "Public and National Security" Department of the CC of the BCP.

M. Imre Markoja had a fruitful exchange of opinions with Bulgaria's Minister of Justice Mrs Svelta Daskalova, with Mr Kostadin Lyutov, prosecutor general of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and with Mr Ivan Velinov, president of the Supreme Court.

YOTOV MEETS VISITING SED CC EDUCATION GROUP

AU231802 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Feb 87 p 6

[Text] Yordon Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received on 20 February the working group of the SED Central Committee, led by Rudolf Oelschlaegel, deputy director of the SED Central Committee People's Education Department.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the experience of Bulgaria and the GDR in education, and matters pertaining to cooperation between the two fraternal parties in this area were discussed.

The meeting was attended by Ivanka Vasileva, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Cadre Policy Department.

GDR Ambassador to Bulgaria Egon Rommel also attended the talks.

BALEV, STANISHEV MEET PCF SECRETARY LAJOINIE

AU201903 Sofia BTA in English 1743 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 20 (BTA) -- Today Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Andre Lajoine, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the French Communist Party.

The two sides exchanged information on the present work of the two parties and opinions on topical issues of the international situation and of the international communist and workers' movement.

They discussed the further cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the French Communist Party.

MARKOV BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS IN FRANCE

AU231423 Sofia BTA in English 1404 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Paris, February 23 (BTA corr.) -- Mr. Stoyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Technology and Research, arrived in the French capital today at the invitation of Mr. Alain Madelin, minister of industry, post offices and tourism.

During their stay in France, Mr. Stoyan Markov and the economic leaders and specialists accompanying him will meet and have talks with representatives of the French Government and with leaders of industrial and economic corporations. They will visit enterprises and scientific research institutes in the field of electronics and robotics.

The first official talks between Mr. Stoyan Markov and Minister Alain Madelin were held today.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH LUXEMBOURG

AU222102 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 22 (BTA) -- Mr Robert Goebbels, secretary of state for foreign affairs, external trade and co-operation of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, paid a working visit to Bulgaria from February 19 through 22 this year. He was received by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade.

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Luxembourg held political consultations. The sides assessed in positive terms the promotion of Bulgaro-Luxembourg relations and discussed the opportunities for a further consolidation and activation of political contacts, along with an enhancement of trade, economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation.

In considering the international situation, special attention was given to the problems of peace and disarmament, of security and cooperation, of the East-West dialogue.

The Bulgarian officials expounded this country's Balkan policies, and more specifically the ideas to turn the peninsula into a nuclear- and chemical-weapon-free zone.

TALKS HELD WITH TURKEY OVER REZOVSKA RIVER

AU131856 Sofia BTA in English 1749 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 13 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Turkish talks were held on February 12, this year, in the region of the debouchment of the Rezovska River, on questions of the free flow of the river in its lower part.

The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr. Lyubomir Shopov, ambassador, head of the "Balkan Countries" department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PR of Bulgaria. The Turkish delegation was headed by Mr. Turan Firat, ambassador, director general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey.

The talks, at which other questions of bilateral interests were also examined, passed in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

TRADE MINISTRY REVIEWS ANTI-ALCOHOL MEASURES

AU211814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] At its session today, the collegium of the Ministry of Trade discussed the fulfillment of the Council of Ministers decree on restricting the use of alcohol. It was stated that, as a result of the measures taken by the ministry and the executive committees of the Okrug People's Council and Sofia City People's Council, 60 percent of food product outlets are no longer selling hard liquor. The sale of hard liquor is completely or partially banned in over 82 percent of public catering establishments. However, checks carried out by the Ministry of Trade and the control organs, as well as the information received from the public, show that a number of infringements have been permitted. Severe penalties have been imposed on the officials responsible, including dismissal. The checks will continue to be carried out in the future.

The collegium adopted a decision on a marked increase in the production of soft drinks, candy, and ice cream. It also discussed issued concerning increasing the import of consumer goods.

IMPROVEMENTS ON FERRY LINE AGREED ON IN SOFIA

AU202008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Raising the efficiency of operation of the Varna-Illichevsk ferry link; improving the smooth handling of the freight to be transported; more rational utilization of the freightcars; and optimizing the transportation systems for conveying freight to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria -- these were the issues discussed in Sofia at the session of the Board of Directors responsible for the operation of the Varna-Illichevsk ferry link. The decisions adopted relate to improving the operational activities in 1987 and in the future. A group of experts was charged with completing technical and economic calculations for setting up a joint enterprise for operating the ferry link.

The session was chaired by Stoil Ferdov, deputy minister of transportation, director general of Bulgarian State Railways, and chairman of the Board of Directors. Vitaliy Zbarashchenko), deputy minister of the maritime fleet of the Soviet Union, and Vladimir Kolpakov, deputy minister of railways of the Soviet Union, took part in the session.

ALEKSANDROV ATTENDS SLIVEN OKRUG BCP MEETING

AU201927 Sofia Domestic Service In Bulgarian 1500 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] A meeting of the Bureau of the Okrug BCP Committee with secretaries of the primary party organizations of industrial and agricultural enterprises and institutions was held in Sliven. Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov took part in the meeting.

Todor Kyurkchiev, first secretary of the Okrug BCP Committee, made assessments and drew conclusions on the work of the primary party organizations in the okrug and on the fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress. The participants in the meeting pointed out problems in their work as party secretaries and made proposals for reorganizing and increasing the activity of the communists.

In his speech, Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov dwelt on certain important issues concerning restructuring in the spirit of the 13th BCP Congress.

COOPERATION COMMITTEE MEETING WITH POLAND BEGINS

LD191612 Prague CTK in English 1342 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Prague Feb 19 (CTK) — The 23rd session of the Czechoslovak-Polish committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation opened here today to assess results achieved in the past period and future prospects.

The Czechoslovak delegation to the talks is led by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific and Technical Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina, the Polish delegation is headed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

The session appreciated the results achieved in the development of mutual economic contacts in the past period and discussed concrete plans for the further expansion of this cooperation. It stated that economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries has expanded considerably since the last session of the committee held in Warsaw a year ago, and that a series of significant documents have been adopted to promote its further development.

The session of the Czechoslovak-Polish committee stated that the rate of development of mutual economic cooperation is one of the highest ever achieved in the Czechoslovak foreign trade and that the rate of growth of the foreign trade turnover has been highly exceeding 10 per cent for the past few years.

In 1986, the volume of trade exchange between Czechoslovakia and Poland reached 2,700 million roubles.

The committee paid special attention to the development of scientific and technical cooperation and its organizational and material ensurance. This cooperation involves about 70 items, with special stress being laid on direct cooperation between research and development institutes and production units. The results of joint research and development are expected to be implemented in cooperation in production.

The possibilities of establishing direct contacts between enterprises are also under study.

Protocol Signed, Talks End

LD201416 Prague CTK in English 1311 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Prague Feb 20 (CTK) — The 23rd session of the Czechoslovak-Polish committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation ended here today.

Heads of the two delegations, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments Jaromir Obzina and Polish Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda signed a chart [charter] on carrying out the long-term program of developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries until the year 2000.

This year trends of cooperation will be determined in the processing industries and by the end of 1988 guidelines of cooperation in developing the raw material base and the chemical industries will be outlined.

The two officials signed an agreement on joint production of heavy tractors.

A protocol on the talks underlined the high rate of developing bilateral trade when the trade turnover growth has been exceeding 10 per cent for some years and last year the volume of Czechoslovak-Polish trade amounted to 2,700 million roubles.

The Polish delegation later on left Czechoslovakia.

CEREMONIES MARK ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET ARMY, NAVY

Lenart Attends Reception

LD232132 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] On the occasion of Soviet Army and Navy day, Yuriy Kandalov, Soviet consul general in Bratislava, gave a reception this evening. It was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka; by candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee: Miloslav Hruskovic, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Ignac Janak, leading secretary of the CPSL West Slovak Regional Committee; and by other representatives of political and public life. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Ceremony Honors Heroes

LD231347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] A solemn ceremony was held today at the Central Honorary burial place of the Red Army at Olsany cemetery in Prague on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The memory of the Soviet heroes who gave their lives to liberate our homeland was honored by the laying of a wreath of red flowers by a delegation of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces, headed by General of the Army Milan Vachlavik, minister of national defense. A delegation of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia also honored the memory of the Red Army soldiers by laying a wreath. A delegation of the central group of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia also paid homage to the heroes. The solemn ceremony concluded with the Czechoslovak and Soviet national anthems.

REPORTAGE ON 9TH SOCIALIST PARTY CONFERENCE

Husak Addresses Delegates

LD210217 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Prague Feb 20 (CTK) -- General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, President and Chairman of the National Front Gustav Husak received here today a delegation of participants in the 9th National Conference of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, headed by its Chairman Bohuslav Kucera.

The Socialist Party's chairman stressed during the reception that the deliberations at the conference are characterized by all-round support for the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front, and voiced the resolution of all Socialist Party members to actively and as effectively as possible contribute to the implementation of the strategy of acceleration of Czechoslovakia's socio-economic development approved by the 17th Communist Party Congress, and to the struggle for the preservation of peace and life.

Gustav Husak stressed that in Czechoslovak conditions there is no alternative to the strategy of acceleration of the country's socio-economic development. To implement this strategy means to elevate Czechoslovak society to a qualitatively higher level, to create scope for the further growth of the living standard of the people, to strengthen the position of Czechoslovakia and socialism in the world.

The top Czechoslovak representative stressed that at present it is necessary to work out the strategy of acceleration in detail and to put the whole program of the 17th party congress more quickly and consistently into life.

Gustav Husak stressed the necessity to direct political and ideological work towards enforcing new thinking and approaches in all spheres, ensuring that the restructuring becomes a matter of collectives of workers, towards solving shortcomings and weak points, developing positive results and removing obstacles which hamper progress. It is important in this process to provide all-round information about the adopted measures to the working people and the public.

He pointed out that the conclusions of the 17th Communist Party Congress can be implemented only with active help of the people and their initiative. Therefore, the development and improvement of socialist democracy and application and widening of democratic forms of the participation of people in management and in the creation, realization and control of the state's policy is a lasting line of the Czechoslovak policy. This is also the basic road towards strengthening the awareness and position of workers as masters in their plants, cooperatives, in the state.

In this connection Gustav Husak underlined the importance of the National Front as a broad platform for the deepening of socialist democracy and for the basic creative political and social activity of the people.

He stressed that the Communist Party will, in harmony with the conclusions of its 17th congress, strive to deepen on this broad platform the cohesion of Communists with non-party members and members of other political parties, cooperation between classes, peoples and ethnic minorities, between individual social and professional groups. It is important that the unity of people, relations of confidence and cooperation of all components further strengthen that the National Front, national committees and the whole Czechoslovak political system still more effectively contribute towards growing creative participation of people in the socialist construction, in the management and administration, in the creation of the socialist way of life, Gustav Husak stressed

Party Supports CPCZ Program

LD211619 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Prague Feb 21 (CTK) — Full support for the strategy of accelerated socio-economic development in Czechoslovakia and for the aims of its principled foreign policy of peace, expressed in the conclusions of last year's 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, was confirmed by the Czechoslovak Socialist Party.

The confirmation came in a resolution adopted by 400 delegates to the party's 9th conference which ended in Prague today after three days of deliberations.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Party, founded in 1948, stands at the side of the Czechoslovak Communist Party under whose leadership it operates, just as other non-communist parties — the Czechoslovak People's Party, the Freedom Party and the Slovak Revival Party, in the National Front.

The conference adopted statutes of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, replacing the organization order and stressing that "the Czechoslovak Socialist Party sees the National Front as a historically and politically justified base for the creation of optimum prerequisites for the active participation of citizens in the formation, implementation and control of policy, management of the life of society, economy and the whole state, which forms an integral part of socialist society in Czechoslovakia."

The statutes said that "in its work the party proceeds from the laws of social development formulated in the teaching of scientific socialism, according to which the socialist order was created and has been developing in the Soviet Union since the Great October Socialist Revolution, and advanced socialist society is built also in Czechoslovakia. The decisive force in this development is the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia whose leading role in the National Front and the entire Czechoslovak socialist society ensues from its historical service to the socialist transformation of society in Czechoslovakia. The endeavor of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party contributes to the further development of society and constant deepening of the moral and political unity of the people. The party associates upright and committed socialists who prove their conviction by work and active political conduct, the statutes said.

A resolution of the conference binds the more than 16,000 members of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party to all-round public activity in the next five years. This is made possible inter alia by the results of the latest general elections in Czechoslovakia last spring, in which 6,000 members of the party were elected, within a joint list of candidates of the National Front, to functions of deputies of local, district and regional national committees. The party has 15 deputies in the supreme National Council, and 18 deputies in the supreme legislative body of the Czechoslovak federation, the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly.

— The conference re-elected chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party Dr Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations.

FOJTÍK EXPLAINS MEANING OF 'GLASNOST' IN REFORM

AU191723 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Feb 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Our Advancement Is Contingent on People's Conscious Activity; Comrade Fojtik at a Districtwide Aktiv in Chomutov"]

[Text] Chomutov (CTK) — Jan Fojtik, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, addressed a districtwide aktiv on topical problems of party policy in implementing the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Chomutov yesterday. The aktiv was organized by the CPCZ district committee.

He stressed the importance of the adopted strategy of accelerating the socioeconomic development of society. The shift from extensive to intensive development of the national economy has to be based on a substantial increase in the productivity and quality of labor and on its greatest possible efficiency, on consistent application of the results of scientific-technical progress, and on fundamental changes in people's economic thinking and in their attitudes toward work, he said. Settling accounts with the extensive method of management now requires the rebuilding of our economic mechanism, which means, above all, overcoming the administrative method of national economic planning and management.

The wide-ranging restructuring of the economic mechanism will also require the further deepening of the leading role of the CPCZ. Comrade Jan Fojtik said broadly based information about the party and the openness of its policy will strengthen the CPCZ's leading role. "No Russian word is perhaps more in vogue than the term 'glasnost' [openness]. Some people reduce its meaning to mere information connected with criticism. However, although information and criticism are one of the main parts of its meaning, it would be wrong to narrow it down this way. In reality, what is involved is the nature of Leninist party policy. This policy realizes that everything it wants to achieve must be done with the people, through the people, and with their active and conscious participation. It realizes the success of its policy is contingent on, and wholly unthinkable without, this active and conscious participation. It is definitely not a question of whether or not to air dirty laundry in public or a case of hysterically laying bare one's wounds or self-criticism for the show's sake and of disgracing people in public. People should be informed as completely, accurately, and objectively as possible about all issues that concern them. When they are supposed to make a decision, they should know the issues and be capable of discussing them. In short, people must fully understand the party's policy to co-shape it at their own place and to be able to meet the obligations of level-headed managers of joint property, the obligations of responsible citizens of their own state."

In this context Comrade Jan Fojtik stressed the role and responsibility of the media and of the entire ideological front.

During his working visit to Chomutov district, Jan Fojtik also toured the main manufacturing facilities of the VTZ national enterprise in Chomutov. He was accompanied by enterprise director Milan Jirasek.

HORVATH, KARPATI ATTEND USSR ARMY DAY FETE

LD210213 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 20 (MTI) -- On the occasion of Soviet Army and Navy Fleet Day, the 69th anniversary of the founding of the Armed Forces of the USSR, a celebration was held Friday at the command of the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary where Lieutenant General Anatoliy Makunin, member of the military council of the Army group, political group chief, delivered a commemorative address.

Participating in the ceremony were Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Peter Varga, department head of the Central Committee, members of the cabinet including Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence and Janos Kamara minister of home affairs. Also present was Sandor Borbely, national commander of the Workers' Guard. Attending were Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the USSR to Hungary and Colonel General Nikolay Silchenko, representative to Hungary of the High Command of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty members, members of the military council of the Ministry of Defence, and representatives of party, government and social bodies.

Hold Wreath Laying Ceremony

LD231404 Budapest MTI in English 1112 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 23 (MTI) -- On Monday a wreath-laying ceremony was held at Budapest's Liberation monument to mark the 69th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Army and Naval fleet.

The Armed Forces were represented by Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, Janos Kamara, minister of the interior, and Sandor Borbely, national commander of the workers' militia, and the Budapest Embassy of the Soviet Union by Ambassador Boris Stukalin, envoy-counsellor Igor Mikheyev and Colonel Valdimir Zotov, military and air attache. Further wreathes were placed on the monument by representatives of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Federation of Hungarian Resistance-Fighters, anti-Fascists, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, the Budapest Corps of military attaches, the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary, the Hungarian-Soviet friendship society and the Hungarian defence federation.

Karpati Greets USSR's Sokolov

LD221733 Budapest MTI in English 1638 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 22 (MTI) -- Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, Hungarian minister of defense, sent a telegram of greetings to Sergey Sokolov, marshal of the Soviet Union, minister of defense, on the occasion of Soviet Army and Navy Fleet Day, the 69th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Armed Forces.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS END VISIT, LEAVE FOR HOME

LD221736 Budapest MTI in English 1648 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 22 (MTI) -- The delegation of Soviet scientists that had been in Hungary on invitation of Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi left Budapest Sunday.

The scientists held consultations on experience related to direct contacts among enterprises and on chances for setting up joint ventures. Abel Aganbegyan, Oleg Bogomolov and Yuriy Shirayev, members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, became acquainted with the microelectronics company, the Tungsram Co. Ltd., the Medicor works, the factory unit of the laboratory instrument works located in Esztergom and with the Mikromed joint Hungarian-Soviet firm. They exchanged views with the heads of Hungarian industry on more effective cooperation, and delivered papers in the Ministry of Industry on the changes in the Soviet economy that have an effect on Hungarian partners.

The delegation was received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee, by Frigyes Berecz and Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime ministers, by Miklos Nemeth, department head of the Central Committee of the HSWP, by Peter Medgyessy, minister of finance, and by Pal Tetenyi, president of the State Office for Technical Development.

GASPAR DEPARTS FOR TU CONGRESS IN MOSCOW

LD212050 Budapest MTI in English 1929 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 21 (MTI) -- A trade union delegation headed by Sandor Gasdpar, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, left for Moscow Saturday to attend the 18th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions.

DEPUTY PREMIER CZINEGE DENIES TALKS WITH ISRAEL

LD212109 Kuwait KUNA in English 0916 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Feb 21 (KUNA) -- Deputy Foreign Minister of Hungary Lajos Czinége [title as received] denied in a statement published here Saturday that his country is negotiating to restore diplomatic relations with Israel.

The Hungarian official who stopped in Dubayy yesterday on his way for Hanoi told AL-BAYAN newspaper that Israeli reports about such negotiations are baseless and contacts between the two sides during international conferences are "mere diplomatic courtesies."

He reiterated his country's rejection to the Israeli policy toward the Palestinian people and the Arab countries and Hungary's support to the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their soil and to set up their state.

The Hungarian official admitted however that trade and economic relations between his country and Israel are going on saying they take place through establishments and companies.

The Hungarian deputy minister called for an end to the Iraq-Iran war without pre-conditions and accused the U.S. of following a double standard policy toward that conflict.

He also expressed his country's desire to establish diplomatic relations with the United Arab Emirates in the near future.

He disclosed that initial talks on this hand taken place and only a decision by the UAE is needed.

MARJAI HOLDS TALKS, CONCLUDES VISIT TO GREECE

LD202218 Budapest MTI in English 2000 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Athens, February 20 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai paid an official visit to Greece February 17th to 20th.

He was accompanied by Tibor Melega, deputy minister of foreign trade, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Greek Mixed Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation, and company managers.

Jozsef Marjai met with Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, deputy prime minister, and Karolos Papoulias, minister of foreign affairs. In a cordial atmosphere the parties examined the topical issues affecting the two countries and important developments in the international situation.

Jozsef Marjai held talks with his host, Minister of the National Economy Konstandinos Simitis, with Anastasios Peponis, minister of industry and Panayiotis Roumeliotis, minister of commerce. He visited Saloniki where he met with Stelios Papadhemelis, minister of Northern Greek affairs. They exchanged views on the problems of the world economy and joint tasks in reinforcing European cooperation.

The partners to discussion took a position on advancing East-West economic cooperation, with particular respect to promoting relations between the CMEA and the EEC.

At a meeting they gave briefs on trends in the economic situations of their countries, and examined opportunities for further developing economic relations between Hungary and Greece, based on the long term programme of economic, industrial and technological and scientific cooperation signed in 1983 by the prime ministers of the two countries.

They took a position for up-to-date forms of economic cooperation, for manufacture of goods in cooperation and for setting up new joint ventures.

Tibor Melega negotiated with Ioannis Papandoniou, Greek co-chairman of the Hungarian-Greek Mixed Committee on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation.

The accompanying party of economists and company managers held talks with Greek entrepreneurs and businessmen.

The deputy chairman of the council of ministers visited the Elephsis Shipyards. On conclusion of his visit to Athens he held a joint press conference with Minister of the National Economy Simitis, and replied to questions put by the Greek press.

On Friday Jozsef Marjai and party left Greece to return to Hungary.

MEDGYESSY TALKS WITH VISITING CSSR MINISTER

AU231800 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Feb 87 p 8

[Text] At the invitation of Finance Minister Peter Medgyessy, CSSR Finance Minister Jaromir Zak visited our country. During his visit he held discussions with his host on financial issues concerning both countries and on the cooperation between the ministries. The CSSR minister was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS MARJAI ON EEC TRADE TALKS

LD230259 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai by unidentified presenter in Budapest, from "The Week" program -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] Our studio guest today is Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who recently had talks in Brussels with the EEC Commission. Following this, the international press reported that probably in the near future, the EEC Council of Ministers would authorize the commission to have talks with Hungary about a comprehensive trade agreement. Is this true, and at what stage do the talks stand?

[Marjai] It is completely as you said. It is a fact, a grave fact that 20 percent of our foreign trade turnover is conducted with members of the EEC, and 40 percent of our convertible currency trade. This even increased in 1986.

Incidentally, we have been conducting talks with the EEC since this body came into being. These talks were carried on with variable intensity over the past 15 years. In recent times they have been accelerated. They speeded up primarily because on the part of the EEC, an emotional rapprochement to the Hungarian standpoint can be detected. The Hungarian standpoint is natural and justified. Hungary wishes to achieve a significant reduction or elimination of our artificial market disadvantages.

[Presenter] What are these in concrete terms? Where do we suffer the greatest disadvantage?

[Marjai] The disadvantages can be listed in three spheres. One is for us a fundamental question of principle and is the most serious, namely that the EEC maintains discriminating quantity restrictions with the socialist countries, and within that, with Hungary. This affects many hundreds of goods. There are member countries that go even beyond this, and authorize over a thousand such cases against Hungary. This is a sphere that seriously infringes on the general rules of international trade, and Hungary's rights. The EEC is long overdue in lifting these restrictions on Hungary.

Another sphere is agriculture. The EEC has particular regulations, as they call them within the EEC, which has eliminated a significant part of Hungarian agricultural exports from the EEC countries and places a significant part of it under grave restrictions, causing additional charges. As a result of this, compared to 1973, the ratio of agriculture in Hungarian exports dropped from 58 to 28 percent.

For example, our exports to Greece, within 1 year after it joined the EEC, have dropped to one-third of what they were before it joined.

[Presenter] And the third sphere?

[Marjai] The third question is that of duty, primarily industrial duties. In the situation between the EEC member-states, naturally duties have ceased. The EEC has made an agreement with the European Free Trade Association, EFTA, and practically all Europe has become apart of this duty system in which our socialist integration lies outside. There are favorable duties here. Apart from this, the EEC has signed similar agreements with several other groupings and organizations with favorable duties. Apart from this, there are other preferential duties and individual countries, because their own situations, who are in a more favorable situation regarding duties than we are. The situation now is that Hungary, compared to 80-85 percent of its competitors, is at a disadvantage regarding duties in the EEC countries. These are the three areas where the disadvantages are significant.

[Presenter] Now, is the Hungarian Government prepared, for example in the agricultural agreement or in the elimination of the duty disadvantages, to make some return service available to the EEC? What is the standpoint on this at the talks?

[Marjai] I must repeat, regarding the quantity restrictions, those are of a discriminative nature -- they must be lifted. In that area, we are inclined to one thing, taking into account that these things cannot be done from one day to the next -- though they are already 15 years late with them -- that if we agree on a specified date, that they should lift these restrictions within this time.

The other two spheres are such that there we are prepared to give certain return services. We must talk separately about these. In agriculture, we want to achieve a guarantee from the EEC, even alongside these distorted agricultural regulations, of at least those same advantages that is guarantees for any other third country, for Hungary too, and this is a legitimate and well-founded demand too.

COUNCIL SYSTEM REQUIRES INCREASED 'PUBLICITY'

AU221926 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Andras S. Boda: "Citizens Cannot Be Informed?"]

[Text] The press law adopted last year is no doubt playing a role in the protocols on various meetings, decisions, and executive committee and council meetings increasingly found on the journalists' desks. This is heartening fact because the submitted documents and protocols reflect some sort of recognition, namely that information by means of telecommunications is the best available, most efficient, and perhaps the simplest way of informing the citizens and the population of the country.

Leafing through the protocols, however, underlines sentences like: "The press can be informed!," "The press can be informed after approval!" or "The press cannot be informed!" appear with an increasing frequency particularly in the material on the sessions of the councils' executive committees.

The first sentence is disturbing because, even if this appears on every stencil, one is justified to harbor suspicion that there are cases when the press cannot be informed.
[paragraph continues]

The esteemed reader should not think that I want to discuss the resentments of the journalist profession in this article. I think we are talking about a much larger and a considerable more exciting issue. We may safely replace the word "press" here with the word "citizen" because this is what we are talking about here. Allowing, limiting, or banning the supply of information to the press is most probably directed not against journalist curiosity but is rather meant to regulate the supply of information to the citizens by means of the press.

No Resentments [subhead]

Therefore, we are not talking here about resentment but about democracy; more exactly about fears for this democracy. It seems there are still people who misinterpret this often declared and wished democracy, and thus this democracy itself also has its drawbacks. While we are glad for the considerable development of our election system, the widening of the democratic elements, and the tangible implementation of council independence, that is, of self-government, it seems at the same time as if this democracy were unidirectional.

Perhaps it does not seem demagoguery that, in addition to participation in elections, the citizens have also greater, stronger, and longer-term rights and responsibilities too. While they have the right to supervise, call to account, and to possess information, these are also responsibilities at the same time. In order that an elector be able to examine the correctness of his own decision and choice, he must know how his elected representative works and what he does in his elector's benefit. It is true that the councils and its organs personify the people's representation, but these organs are the ones that also elect the executive committee members primarily from among their own members.

I am searching for the answer not as a legal expert but only as a citizen. What subjects and decisions can these elected organs have that I am excluded from being informed about? And what rights authorize these organs to exclude me from this information? It happened that I had the opportunity to ask competent persons for an answer in several cases. Well, the answers were not reassuring: "There are cases when the executive committee comes up only with the proposal and the decision is made somewhere else, you know what I mean? I would not be practical to publish only the proposal" — one of the answers said. And I had to admit that I did not understand. I feel that every citizen has the right to know the way the organ elected by him or his representatives works and the subjects it deals with. Of course, to present the other necessary answer too: "Unfortunately, there are, by necessity, also decisions of negative contents with which we do not want to disturb the mood of the population." We could also draw extensive political and social policy conclusions from this explanation — it seems to be just an ostrich policy to accept future much more severe consequences for monetary advantages. Let it be no misunderstanding: subjects that can be considered as internal affairs or state secrets might occur very rarely. After all, the executive committee of a given district council has sometimes to discuss issues of a defense and military nature. These cases, however, seem to be so rare that the justified secrecy around them can in no way hinder the general assertion of democracy. Unfortunately, however, as it also transpires from the above mentioned cases, some offices too easily consider themselves omnipotent; as if the governing and people's representation functions were not clearly delimited.

Bad Habit? [subhead]

It seems that we are talking here about a bad habit, namely that the councils's official professional activity prevails over their task as people's representation. A bad habit where, in some cases, official prestige regrettably becomes stronger than democracy and political prestige.

I know, of course, that it is possible to protest against the abovementioned things in many ways, violently or with an indulgent smile. A violent protester would no doubt see the justification of the embargo in the long decision preparation, the extremist opinions, and in the lack of a final "yes" or "no". It is easy to argue with this way of thinking because everyone has to admit that a decision that affects the life, present, and future of a community, and every step prior to this decision reflects the activity of the elected organs and, no doubt, also reflects the way these organs represent the people who elected them.

It is more difficult to deal with the indulgent protests because their opinion comes down only to the following question: Does this interest the people? However, even if this question is justified, it still has a withdrawing effect. Yes, I think it is possible that the current possible lack of interest is the result of previous secrecy. And right now, at the time of the increased independence enjoyed by the settlements, a healthy local-patriotism is increasingly strengthening with the demand for information an organic part of this local patriotism. The inhabitants of a settlement can really identify with their community if they are aware of all its plans, possibilities, and limitations.

The Existence of the Council System [subhead]

At the begining of this article, we referred to the press law. Well, the press law allows for bans in the course of information and thus, it mentions, among other things, the concept of official secret. No doubt, this expression can lead to many "directed" misunderstandings. That is, the office within the council deals with the affairs of the council and of the given community as secrets. Of course, other things, too, could and can lead to misunderstandings. The overwhelming majority of council sessions are open meetings and anyone with civil rights can participate in them. The executive committee meetings lack this kind of publicity, but perhaps it would not be practical for them to be that public. It would be practical, however, to forget these often pompous official and office manners because our democracy cannot be unilateral in this area, either; one should in no way forget that this democracy does not last only until the elections. The very existence of the council system requires publicity and therefore, only a well understood and well applied democracy can be the basis of the councils' activity.

BRIEFS

PAKISTANI BUSINESS TALKS — New Delhi, February 20 (MTI) — A delegation of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, composed of representatives of ten companies and headed by General Secretary Peter Lorincze, held talks on the expansion of trade and company cooperation with Pakistan from February 15 to 20. The cooperation agreement signed with the federation of Pakistani commercial and industrial chambers creates an opportunity to broaden the cooperation of companies, increase goods exchange and include new products in the trade pattern. The delegation held talks with M.A. Kazmi, undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Industry, on cooperation opportunities for companies of the two countries, and with the president of the water and energy authority on ways of Hungarian participation in the energetics development scheme of Pakistan. Talks in the Ministry of Commerce covered the increase of turnover on both sides. Discussions were held at local chambers in Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi on possibilities for the setting up of joint ventures and technological transfer. The talks were attended by Karoly Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Pakistan. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1203 GMT 20 Feb 87 LD]

LIFTING OF U.S. SANCTIONS SPARKS FURTHER COMMENT

'Initial Steps'

AU201326 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17 Feb 87 p 5

[Marek Rudzinski commentary: "Poland Versus the United States -- Initial Steps"]

[Text] Polish-U.S. relations have experienced many ups and downs and have been invariably bad since 1981.

The United States is not only the first military power in the capitalist world. It is also the West's political leader as well as an economic and fiscal power, despite its increasing foreign trade difficulties and the budget deficit. That is why no country can be indifferent to its relations with the United States. As representatives of our highest authorities have frequently declared, Poland would like to normalize its relations with the United States, but until not so long ago the latter continued to refuse any talks on the subject.

Nothing lasts forever, not even the U.S. tough "no." The first breakthrough was achieved last November in Vienna, where on U.S. initiative Mrs Ridgway, the official representative of the U.S. Administration, met with our Vice Minister Kinast. The resulting talks were of a primarily symbolic nature because for 5 years the United States had boycotted Poland diplomatically and had tried to induce other capitalist countries to do the same.

At the end of last January another important event occurred in Polish-U.S. relations when Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead arrived in Poland on a working visit, which, aside from lifting mutual relations to a higher level, has also produced certain agreements. A delegation of the Sejm and the chairman of the Sejm Foreign Committee will visit the United States this year, the Joint Commission for Trade will resume its operations, a U.S. stand will reappear at the Poznan Trade Fair, a roundtable will be convened, and it is probable that the Polish-American Economic Council will resume activities. It can therefore be said that something "has budged" in Polish-U.S. relations but that they are still far from normal. The U.S. Government continues to apply economic sanctions against Poland, which has lost some umpteen billion dollars because of them. VOA and Radio Free Europe, which the U.S. Government finances, continue their propaganda aggression against Poland and beam programs that have nothing to do with propagating trust and understanding among nations and that often leave the truth by the wayside. The U.S. Administration continues in a more or less official manner to finance and support the remnants of the Polish underground and to publicize its every activity directed against the socialist state.

It is legitimate to ask for the reason of this dual conduct, and the answer is that it stems from the principles of the policy of the United States, which regards itself appointed and entitled to mold other countries' domestic policy in line with its own recipe. The simple fact is that the United States does not maintain [proper] diplomatic relations with East European states. If it is pleased with a country's policy, the United States "remunerates" it by developing contacts with it, but if a country's domestic or international moves displease the United States, then it "punches" such a country by curbing relations with it.

Fortunately, Poland is situated rather far from the United States, both literally and, metaphorically, and although it has incurred U.S. displeasure it does not have to prostrate itself. [paragraph continues]

For our part, we do not put forward any initial conditions before sitting down to talk. We do not ask the United States to ban its domestic sales of firearms, although we think that the present firearms law, which is the reason for the largest number of homicides in the developed countries, violates man's right to personal safety, and although we are at one with those segments of U.S. society that want a ban on these sales. Nor do we put forward any other demands concerning U.S. domestic and foreign policies, although this does not mean that we regard all U.S. policies as correct or even wise.

Does the present stage of our mutual relations amount to a breakthrough in the U.S. way of thinking? No, it does not. All we have achieved so far is that the United States has realized that it is unable to compel Poland to change its policy through boycott and sanctions. This realization has been speeded up by progress in our domestic normalization, by the rehabilitation of Poland's position among socialist countries, and by the fact that other capitalist countries refused to boycott us because they decided that their national interests go before their ally's demands. However, he who would think that the United States would give up its aspirations to mold the world in line with its will would be wrong. If we realize how long it took the United States to recognize the USSR, the GDR, and the PRC, we will be able to understand that it is very difficult for the United States to realize that it is not omnipotent. It is certain that the United States will nourish for many years the illusions keenly fomented by the people concerned that events in our country may develop along other than present lines and that a return to the times before December 1981 is possible. However, in time, the United States will have to realize that such illusions are hot air. If so, sanctions will be lifted, and this should be accomplished in such a way as to be felt with the same force as the one-sided imposition of them was felt. At such a moment, it will be possible for the two sides to ponder what to do to make good the losses.

Poland has a complex with regard to U.S. practices, but, as has often been asserted, we want to normalize our mutual relations and to sign stable, long-term accords that are not subject to one-sided changes. Such a stance is of advantage to both countries. The most recent talks and visits seem to have moved the United States to want to understand us.

Rationality, Foreign Policy

AU231743 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Feb 87 p 3

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski commentary: "Interests and Rationality in Foreign Policy"]

[Text] The subject of interests and rationality in interstate relations is raised by two fresh occurrences. The first of them is the recent Polish visit by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead and the opinions on this visit in the United States itself. The second is the Washington report entitled "U.S. National Security Strategy," issued in January.

There is no doubt that this visit itself showed changes in Washington's policy toward our country; it is an example of realism and rationality. Most of John Whitehead's statements on his return to Washington, exhibited these qualities. For example, he told THE WASHINGTON POST that he holds a "favorable assessment" of the stabilization and social relations in Poland, that the continuation of sanctions "requires fresh thinking because the sanctions are an obstacle to the normalization of relations," and that he sees the need for "permanence and stability in U.S. policy toward Poland." The forecast of the lifting of the economic sanctions adds to our optimism.

One might have accepted these statements with appreciation were it not for a series of nuances and interpretations either from Whitehead himself or from circles for whom realism and rationality still involve illusions or the "wishful thinking" [word published in English as one word], so typical of President Reagan's team. It turns out, for example, that Whitehead was convinced of the uselessness of the political-economic sanctions not only by the talks with Polish officials but also by "other circles" possessing "opinion-giving" value for him. It turns out that an official responsible for interstate and intergovernment relations has reflected the opinions of people who do not define Polish domestic and foreign policy.

One can judge from the comments that the U.S. Administration does not wish to abandon its protectionist and teacher-like treatment of Poland and the Poles completely, just as it does not wish to give up its doctrine of selective treatment of all socialist states, together with its policy of rewarding those that are more obedient to Washington and punishing those less obedient. In the case of John Whitehead's visit, this type of "wishful thinking" is illustrated by the fact that the opposition was used as a "supplementary source of knowledge on Poland."

Paternalism and the doctrine of selectiveness have also been expressed in the previously mentioned "U.S. National Security Strategy," treated as an addendum to this year's speech to Congress by President Reagan on 27 January. This document says: "The United States has serious political and economic interests in Eastern Europe. We have never regarded the division of Europe either as legal or permanent. No decision to divide Europe into spheres of influence was made in Yalta..."

The questioning of Yalta is of course nothing new in the Eastern policy of conservative and anticommunist Washington circles. What is new is the sincerity with which the Washington "security strategy" document relates Eastern policy to U.S. interests. In the document, there is no longer any ideologically impartial questioning of the European status quo caused by World War II and various U.S. political decisions. Neither is there any concern with common paternalism or altruism. Instead, there is a concern for new ways of expanding spheres of influence, which are known in other parts of the world as "spheres of strategic U.S. interests."

The reference to Yalta makes us recall that it is not Poland, the Soviet Union, or any other East European country that pulled down an "Iron Curtain" on the Elbe River. They did not create the first military bloc and the first economic and cultural divisions. They are not in favor of barriers to normal cooperation, which include the implementation of American "political and economic interests."

In Poland's case, the United States rejected these interests by resorting to the system of penalties, restrictions, and economic pressure as far back as 1982. Washington's policy in that year was a clear expression of paternalism in a reproachful form; it was an expression of pressure and interference, in other words, the unequal treatment of Poland as a subject of international law. It was also a sign of "wishful thinking" with the aim of changing the post-Yalta status quo in Europe.

In view of Washington's latest signs of realism and rationality, let us say that the January "security strategy" document merely expresses a return to the ideology of recent years and not a return to the practice thereof, a practice that, as Whitehead himself said, "has failed to achieve results." Let us say that the Washington announcement to lift the last most harmful restrictions against Poland may confirm this realism. Let our appreciation of these signs depend on the extent to which they are confirmed by a normalization of political, economic, and cultural relations.

We are not questioning U.S. interest in Poland. In fact, we are emphasizing our own interest in a real growth in economic, technological, and scientific cooperation and trade with the United States and in continuing dialogue on detente and arms reductions in Europe. All we want is for this dialogue and cooperation to be free of moralizing and the imposition of conditions by one of the partners. Our wishful thinking is in fact a rationality stemming from our *raison d'etat*, not from any desire to influence U.S. policy.

At a time when interests and rationality are beginning to coincide in Washington, let us add to our view of relations with the United States that it is essential to settle problems through official politics and diplomacy, without any propaganda campaign and without any "moral and material" support for antistate elements. Poland has furnished and is furnishing proof, and not just to the United States, of its stability, energy, and realism both in its foreign and domestic policy. John Whitehead was also supplied with such proof in Wojciech Jaruzelski's well-known statement whereby "in Poland there is no return either to the situation before August 1980 or to the situation before December 1981." The point is that a similar need for realism, permanence, and stability should pervade the American view of Poland.

Effects of Sanctions

LD211403 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Interview with Janusz Kaczurba, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Foreign Trade, by Anna Andrzejewska "following the lifting of U.S. economic sanctions against Poland" -- recorded]

[Text] [Kaczurba] As we know, the most-favored-nation clause [word indistinct] was suspended 5 years ago, and its suspension caused a very great reduction in our exports to the United States, a reduction of about \$250 million. This is a great loss, because the U.S. market is very competitive. We envisage that the recovery of these losses will take a great deal of time. We estimate that it will be possible to increase (?annual) exports or regain our lost positions within the region of \$30-50 million annually so in 2 year's time we will reach a level about \$100 million higher than the present.

[Andrzejewska] What U.S. credits are we counting on?

[Kaczurba] The extent to which the U.S. Administration's current decision will actually influence the inclinations of institutions granting credits and various credits guarantees is not yet known. The United States is not our main creditor. Nevertheless, of course, we must take into account the fact of the real debt in our Polish-U.S. situation, as well as, first and foremost, the fact that the United States has a great influence on general opinion. So, we are counting on its playing an active role both in the work of the Paris Club and the IMF -- a positive role as a partner, which will promote the normalization of our credit relations with Western partners.

Comment on Reagan's Statement

AU231725 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 87 pp 1, 7

[Zygmunt Broniarek report: "The U.S. President Is Lifting the Restrictions Against Poland"]

[Text] On 19 February, U.S. President Ronald Reagan decided to lift the remaining economic sanctions imposed on Poland in 1982 and to restore the most favored nation clause concerning Polish exports to the American market. He also decided to lift the ban on U.S. Government credits for Poland and government credit guarantees.

Several points in President Reagan's statement issued on this occasion should be stressed. The first half of this statement attempts to justify the imposition of the restrictions themselves, which was an obvious case of interference in the domestic affairs of a sovereign country. Although the President did not actually say so, it was possible to infer from his statement that as a pressure tool on the Polish Government, the restrictions had become ineffective and that Polish public opinion had been firmly against them. This is confirmed by the fact that the President said that the restrictions had been lifted following "top level contacts with the Polish Government," in other words the recent talks between John Whitehead, deputy secretary of state, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, State Council chairman.

The following sentence is also significant. Reagan: "We have always acted closely with our allies in matters concerning Poland. They have sent us messages of support for this measure." This constitutes an admission of the generally known fact that Western Europe had been putting pressure on the United States to lift the restrictions for a long time.

Also present at the White House meeting with President Reagan was Senator Barbara Mikulski, an American of Polish descent who enjoys great prestige in the U.S. Congress. She said she was very pleased with the lifting of the remaining sanctions, adding that Congress should recognize the Polish Government's good intentions and the normalization of public life taking place in Poland.

Senator Barbara Mikulski stressed that the lifting of the remaining sanctions should be a kind of further step toward the normalization and improvement of Polish-U.S. relations. The United States should expand dialogue with the Polish authorities and support Polish credit applications in the IMF and World Bank.

At the conclusion of her talk with journalists, she added that together with other members of Congress, she is anticipating with great interest and pleasure the arrival of the Polish parliamentary delegation, including Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee.

Following President Reagan's statement, there was a White House news conference by a senior official of the administration. Notable was his statement whereby the Polish Government is aiming "not toward arrests, but dialogue." The U.S. Government is treating this aim seriously, he added.

Another issue discussed by our source was the fact that the restrictions had caused the Polish economy serious damage. He said that because of them, Polish exports to the United States had fallen from \$420 to \$260 million. Although he refrained from presenting his own assessment of the general damage, he did refer to the Polish Government assessment. It is not without meaning that the figure of \$15 billion was quoted to the most influential journalists in Washington. At the same time, the official warned against expectations that lifting the restrictions would provide "manna from heaven" for Poland.

It is stressed in Washington that the decision to lift the sanctions "is the result of Jaruzelski's patience and resilience," which is confirmed by the Polish Government's consistent domestic and foreign policy.

MEDIA REPORT ON SPOKESMAN URBAN'S LONDON VISIT

Warsaw TV Interview

LD191941 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Interview with Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban by Boguslaw Woloszanski, London correspondent of Polish Television, in London on 19 February -- recorded]

[Text] [Woloszanski] During your few days in London, you have met with several dozen press, radio, and TV journalists. What were the British journalists most interested in, and what questions were asked most often?

[Urban] I was most frequently asked about the Polish authorities' attitude to the transformations in the Soviet Union. It seems that London is impressed by what is happening in the Soviet Union.

[Woloszanski] Sir, Polish economic and social problems: Which of these were British journalists most interested in?

[Urban] They were most interested in the political innovations in Poland: what the Consultative Council is; how far our reforms will go in the political sense. In any case, there is now an interest in Poland as a country that is carrying out certain experiments and developing its structures.

[Woloszanski] Does the nature of the questions, the subjects they concern, show -- in your view -- a change in the interest of British public opinion?

[Urban] Yes, there is a colossal changes. Only a year or two ago, I would have been asked here about Solidarity, about prisoners, arrests, repression: all this has disappeared. The questions concern state-church relations; how we would like to overcome economic difficulties; in a word, we are regarded as a country not according to the blueprint that existed up to now -- a country of repression and cataclysms -- but as a country with interesting development prospects.

London News Conference

AU231938 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21-22 Feb 87 p 5

[Text] PAP, London -- Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban gave a news conference at the Foreign Press Association in London on 20 February. It was attended by foreign correspondents accredited in the British capital, as well as British journalists interested in Poland's economic and domestic situation and its development prospects.

Asked for Poland's view of the lifting of U.S. economic sanctions, J. Urban said the situation in Poland consists of light and shadow. He stressed that following a period of economic depression, production and productivity are growing and the market situation is better. However, there are technological delays and difficulties in the repayment of foreign debts, one of the reasons being the reduced level of relations with the West. However, he said he was convinced that this situation would now improve.

In this context, he continued, the lifting of the U.S. sanctions has been received with satisfaction. Poland wants an improvement in its relations with the United States, and lifting the sanctions provides the basis for this. As far as Poland is concerned, this improvement will depend on the extent to which the United States will give up interfering in our country's domestic affairs. The direct effects of lifting the sanctions will not be great. Major effects will only be caused by a normal situation where it is possible to develop economic relations with the United States. Improving relations must be based on the principle of mutual advantages. Politburo member Jozef Czyrek will soon discuss this and other issues in the United States, J. Urban said.

Poland believes lifting the sanctions will encourage economic relations with other Western allies of the United States for whom the sanctions were an obstacle to contacts with our country, J. Urban said. He also hoped that the change in U.S. policy toward Poland would mean a more favorable U.S. Government attitude toward the Polish proposals to be submitted to the IMF and World Bank. The lifting of the sanctions is an important part of the process of improving economic relations with the West.

J. Urban denied reports that the improvement in relations with the West is connected with the amnesty in Poland. However, the West is taking advantage of this amnesty to justify its resumption of contacts with Poland. The amnesty was solely the result of Poland's domestic situation, which permitted such a step.

Answering a question on the opposition, J. Urban said the authorities approve of the kind of opposition that professes the principles of the state Constitution, desires the good of the country, and exhibits realism, even if it does express different views on the country's development. Efforts are being made to draw this opposition into public life. The appointment of the Consultative Council is aimed in this direction.

The journalists were also interested in Poland's ecological situation. J. Urban told them there are two areas in Poland with a high level of environmental danger: Krakow and Katowice. Suitable purifying installations are being built. The funds for this are growing very quickly. Nine percent of total investment spending is allocated to nationwide environmental protection. A particularly great deal of attention is being paid to ecological issues.

The development of democracy aroused interest; therefore, J. Urban spoke about free, secret elections that do not exist in the West -- elections to people's councils. He also discussed the results of the last elections, when there was a 79 percent turnout by those eligible to vote, despite the calls of political adversaries. In this way, the electorate has spoken out for the basic principles of the authorities' policy.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES SELF-MANAGEMENT BODIES

AU232115 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- The PZPR Politburo discussed the basic issues of the self-management bodies' role and participation in realizing the third plenum resolution on 17 February.

It is standard practice now that the issues of workers self-management bodies are examined in the presence of representatives of these bodies. This time the session was attended by the following chairmen of the workers councils: Dorota Fusek from a clothing plant in Tarnowskie Gory, Katowice Voivodship; Maria Kozaczuk from the Fasty Cotton Plant in Bialystok; Stanislaw Barycki from the lime plant in Trzuskawica, Kielce Voivodship; Wojciech Sobina from the Stomil Tire Plant in Olsztyn; Konrad Silwinski from the merchant marine harbor in Gdynia; Bogdan Tropaczynski from the crane combine in Warsaw. It was also attended by Stanislaw Kania, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Self-Management Affairs.

The discussion turned to a report on the implementation of the decisions of the previous sessions of the Politburo on the militancy of workers self-management bodies.

The achievements of these bodies show that it was correct to promote this form of socialist democracy on the strength of the ninth congress decisions, which were developed by the 10th congress. Joint management of plants with work forces is the fundamental issue of socialism.

The session noted that accelerating qualitative changes in economic management is the basic condition for achieving the aims of the present 5-year period. It is true that state bodies formulate the economic and legal -organizational decisions, but it is the performance of independent plants that determines the condition of the economy. It will be possible to achieve economic balance more quickly only if the following related consequences are accepted: a radical reduction in subsidies, rationalization of prices, absolute observance of the principles of fiscal autonomy, a regimen of severe thrift, and work discipline. Unless we observe these principles, we will be unable, for a long time to come, to eliminate market shortages, the superiority of producers over consumers, the ever-present danger of profiteering, poor work incentives, and poor opportunities for speedier development. The Third Party Plenum tackled these issues and presented the party's stand in its resolutions.

The party expects that workers self-management bodies, which are an important social force and an institution that is part and parcel of the economic reform, will play an ever increasing role in creating general support for the second stage of the reform. Organizational and programmatic conditions are good enough to make the present term of self-management bodies a term of effective work and of full commitment toward improving the economic management of plants. This is what our people most want to see. However, we are concerned not only for support for general principles, but also for acceptance and implementation of specific decisions that can improve the efficiency of plants and for the understanding on the part of the workers class and work forces for the decisions that tie wages to true results of work.

The initiative and high militancy of the work forces can be triggered primarily under conditions when workers can really influence the situation in their plants and when there is a reasonable relation between the quantity and quality of individual and team work, on the one hand, and the amount of wages, on the other. The production process should be organized in such a way that worker teams are able to show more and more individual initiative and militancy in:

- Increasing labor productivity;
- Modernizing the existing production potential;
- Promoting scientific-technological progress;
- Reducing the consumption of materials and energy;
- Reviewing organizational structures and certification of jobs.

The session devoted much attention to new forms of work organization in plants. Expanding the process of workers self-organization is an important line of the development of the idea of self-government and self-management. Workers self-management bodies determine to a great extent whether it is possible to quickly and correctly promote new methods of work organization in order to improve the efficiency of economic management. These methods include above all the brigade system of work.

We also expect that workers self-management bodies will develop initiative in making good on losses and in overcoming cooperative difficulties caused by this severe winter.

The Politburo agreed that it is necessary for self-management activists to increase their participation and militancy within the Socioeconomic Council attached to the Sejm and to ensure that these activists are properly represented on the voivodship socioeconomic councils. The session came out in favor of setting up self-management consultative teams within founding bodies and people's councils.

The session stressed that party organizations should welcome self-management bodies' initiatives concerning the efficiency of economic management and should see that these bodies use their powers in full. The most important and necessary feature of the task of improving and developing our economy is the militancy and harmonious cooperation between the administration and all social forces in plants.

Agreeing with the evaluations and proposals contained in the 18 December 1986 Sejm resolution on self-management activities, the Politburo asks party echelons and organizations and their members who are active in self-management bodies and administrative cells to realize this resolution conscientiously.

The Politburo praised the social work performed by the large numbers of self-management activists who do this work because of inner motivation and because of their sense of responsibility for their plants.

The Politburo studied the progress made on the bill concerning social consultations and referendums. Consultations are an important element of socialist democracy because they enable citizens and organizations to express views and opinions. The party program adopted by the 10th Congress stresses the importance of the increasingly complete implementation of socialist democracy, of expanding the forms of citizens' direct participation in government, and of making government increasingly social in character.

The bill is a result of long and thorough work initiated and most militantly assisted by PRON. The bill's principles are an attempt to legalize the citizens' constitutional right to participate in consultations and discussions about key issues of the development of the country and of local communities as well as about the interests and conditions of citizens.

The Politburo noted that the bill, which had been appraised by various segments of society, responds to the citizens' many postulates that had been incorporated in the 10th Congress Resolution and in PRON decisions. The bill also provides for referendums as a new form of citizens' direct participation in government. Referendums will enable citizens to express their stand on the decisions that are of most crucial importance for the country and local communities.

The bill also defines principles, forms, and procedures of social consultations and of utilizing their results. It makes allowances for the fact that government bodies are obliged to consult and evaluate important decisions, including those on socioeconomic and land-management planning and on developing citizens' living conditions.

The Politburo supports the proposals put forward by PRON and the PZPR Deputies' Club to the effect that the bill on social consultations and referendums should be submitted to the Sejm as soon as possible.

The Politburo discussed publishing problems on the strength of a report submitted by the Central Committee Culture Department and drew attention to the continued difficulties of general access to books. The main sources of these difficulties include: the failure to publish enough books to meet the needs of readers, excessive price hikes, shortcomings of the sales system, and poor conditions of library work.

The Politburo noted that publishing activities should primarily seek to meet more effectively the massive educational needs of readers. This can be achieved by publishing titles that are most popular with people. These titles should be published in such numbers in 1987-89 as to saturate the market. The Politburo expressed its support for the plan to publish in 1988-95 the Great General Encyclopedia and the series entitled "The Most Important Works of Polish Literature."

The session stressed that it is especially important for publishers to seek to meet the intellectual and aesthetic needs of young people and to develop their tastes as ideologically and socially valuable. It agreed that publishers should begin the necessary programmatic and organizational work.

The Politburo drew attention to the need to strengthen the programmatic and coordinating role of the Ministry of Culture and Art vis-a-vis publishing agencies, while preserving these agencies' independence. It recommended that the results of publishing work should be regularly assessed and that its achievements should be rewarded in various ways. While following a flexible book price policy in order to meet the requirements of business accounting binding on publishing agencies, it is necessary to take measures to prevent excessive price hikes for ideological and social reasons. The session stressed that we cannot afford to publish books that are of poor quality, that fall apart easily, and whose appearance leaves much to be desired. The program for developing and modernizing the printing industry must be implemented consistently.

It is necessary to take immediate action to improve the performance of public school and plant libraries, which are now some of the main forms of general access to books. That is why they must be adequately assisted to be able to perform this function. One way to do so is to produce books that cater to the specific needs of library users. We should give every support to mobile sales of books in rural areas and within workers communities. Publishers should pay much more attention to issues of promoting and popularizing the books that are socially and esthetically most valuable for library readers. Social and youth organizations as well as the mass media should comprehensively assist these measures.

The Politburo studied the program for education in aesthetics for children and young people and examined the principles of the program's implementation. It agreed that it is necessary to expand this education, especially to increase the importance of humanities, in primary, secondary, and vocational schools. In particular, young people in villages, young workers, and young people in vocational schools should obtain better training for participating in extensive cultural life.

Education in esthetics is calculated to counter those negative processes accompanying technological and civilization changes that are responsible for the fact that people who possess a strictly specialist education and are competent in their own sectors are less interested in spiritual values. That is why the basic purpose of education in esthetics is to enrich man with culture all the time and to make him more hungry for universal cultural values. A lively and genuine interest of children and young people in traditions and present achievements of arts and their active participation in the amateur artistic movement will help foster their higher needs and aspirations and consolidate the values of socialist humanism. Education in esthetics will be an important factor in the educational process, stimulating intellectual activity and emotional sensitivity, and protecting one against negative features of aggressiveness, vandalism, or escape into apathy.

In line with general expectations, education in esthetics should be implemented by schools that are open to the cultural movements in their communities. States, scientific, and cultural institutions as well as social organizations and the mass media, especially radio and television, should effectively support this education.

The Politburo noted that it is necessary to reinforce the cadres of educators and instructors with the help of creative unions and associations and of other measures. It is necessary to supply schools and cultural-educational institutes with teaching aids such as television sets, video equipment, and microcomputers. We expect university-type schools and artistic secondary schools to display a much stronger support for cultural initiatives in schools, for social and cultural movements, and for regional folklore. The performance of youth organizations in propagating culture and promoting attractive artistic activities should be more inspiring and dynamic.

In view of the general shortage of personnel and equipment, it is necessary to skillfully produce new resources to promote the programmatic and scheduled goals and to fully exploit the resources already at hand.

The Politburo appealed to the government to see that its agencies begin to urgently implement the tasks stipulated by the program. It also asked the National Cultural Council and creative associations to actively participate in these socially important activities and instructed party organizations to actively support all measures in this regard.

The discussion of the issues of book and of education in esthetics for young people was supported by representatives of publishing agencies, printing trade unions, the National Cultural Council, PRON, the SEJM, and the government.

The Politburo noted that party members and large segments of Polish society receive with great attention and approval the speech made by M. Gorbachev at his meeting with participants in the International Peace Forum in Moscow.

The evaluation of this speech once again emphasized with special acuteness the extent of threats against peace, security, and development of the modern world. Soviet militant peace policy continues to actively counter these threats. This policy is profoundly humanist, meaningful, and concrete. It employs various initiatives and is open to new proposals that facilitate dialogue and understanding.

The Politburo expressed its full support for the Soviet peace program, which has been so clearly mapped out by M. Gorbachev. [paragraph continues]

This program will create a real political platform for the general system of international security. It is a program that creates opportunities and hopes for mankind to survive. Profound solicitude and efforts to protect mankind from the danger of nuclear annihilation, to tighten international cooperation, and to strengthen peace are compatible with vital interests of the working people in Poland and with their wishes for a prosperous and secure future.

Through its foreign policy the PPR will continue to urgently support these efforts.

IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING 12 FEB

AU211928 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Feb 87 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The following statement taken from the party program could have served as the motto of the 12 February meeting of the Central Committee Ideological Commission: "The state of social awareness can speed up but also delay economic progress and the resolution of social problems." This is because the commission examined issues connected with shaping the attitudes of party members and their influence on society and considered how state holidays and important anniversaries can be used for the purpose of general education in history.

The session was chaired by Henryk Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary. [passage omitted]

Thus, a document is being prepared that will define directions for the shaping of attitudes of party members and the party's influence on society following the 10th congress. This document will assist the aktiv in the conduct of its ideological work. The debate on the subject of the document was opened by Andrzej Barcikowski, deputy director of the Central Committee Ideological Department.

During a discussion that lasted several hours, the members considered which issues the document should address so it can provide real assistance in ideological work and deal with those questions to which answers are being jointly sought by party organizations. This became an occasion for raising wider issues engendered by the present: a time of many reassessments and of searching for ways of using the advantages of socialism to achieve more rapid social development and to surmount obstacles to national development. This calls for debate on the subject of the main issues of our times, for bold social experiments, and for firing the imagination of young people, who face the task of meeting the challenges of the 21st century.

This also calls for factual explanations of the social and ideological goals that the party wishes to attain and of what stage we are at in the realization of these goals. It is essential to interpret socialist principles against the background of the changes that are taking place, precisely because we have adopted a reform-oriented course. After all, not everyone is clear about what is a lasting socialist trend, about new problems to which we must find solutions, and about what possesses a temporary and transitional character. All this should promote a higher ideological awareness among party members, and this should increase the influence party members have on their coworkers. [passage omitted]

WARSAW MARKS 69TH SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY

Soviet Embassy Reception

LD202323 Warsaw PAP in English 2220 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 20 -- To mark the 69th anniversary of the Soviet Army, military, naval and air attache at the Soviet Embassy here Col Aleksandr Teneniov gave a reception today which was attended by: Zbigniew Messner, Roman Malinowski, Jan Dobraczynski, members of the PUPP CC Political Bureau and Secretariat, including National Defence Minister Gen Florian Siwicki, Sejm deputy speakers, members of the Council of State and government, authorities of political parties and social organizations, representatives of the Pron, the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, Warsaw hosts, generals, World War II veterans, scientists and artists, and journalists.

Present was Soviet Ambassador to Poland Vladimir Brovikov and delegations of the Northern Group of Troops of the Soviet Army led by its commander Gen Ivan Korbutov.

Heads and military attaches of diplomatic missions also arrived.

Gala Concert Held

LD211106 Warsaw PAP in English 2158 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 20 -- The celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Army are being held all over the country.

The culminating point of the celebrations was a gala concert at the Polski Theatre here, arranged by the Chief Political Board of the Polish Army and the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society.

General Secretary of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Stanislaw Nawrot opened the ceremony. A speech was made by head of the Combat Training Main Board General Wojciech Baranski.

The Polish nation remembers well soldiers of the Soviet Army who liberated Poland. We will never forget about the 600,000 Soviet soldiers who fell on our soil while liberating it, said General Baranski.

The contemporary Soviet Armed Forces are a shield of peace and socialism, a guarantee of world security, continued the general. They are the most powerful army of the world. In the mane of the superior targets -- the survival of human kind and happiness of man, the might and technical capacity of the Soviet Armed Forces can be subject to a reduction and disarmament. With this aim in view the Soviet Union has many a time put forth concrete suggestions and proposals. They were confirmed by Mikhail Gorbachev during the International Peace Forum Moscow-87.

The alliance and brotherhood of the war time we today consolidate during joint exercises. We shall continue to tighten and develop the cooperation of our socialist armies.

Next the floor was taken by member of the Military Council, chief of the Political Board of the Northern Group of the troops of the Soviet Army, General Lieutenant Igor Titov.

The successes accomplished by our country foster the further growth of the defensive capacity of the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community, they favour the consolidation of their position on the international arena, said he.

The further consolidation of friendship and brotherhood-in-arms among the nations of the Warsaw Treaty member states and their armies is a top priority task, general Titov went on. Today, our ties are durable as never before and our goals are as clearly set as never before. The USSR Armed Forces and the Polish People's Army are linked by indissoluble ties.

Wreaths Honor Fallen

LD232211 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Ceremonies throughout Poland have marked USSR Armed Forces Day. In the Soviet soldiers' mausoleum cemetery in Warsaw, tribute was paid to the heroes who fell in the battles for the liberation of our capital. Wreaths were placed at the monument on behalf of the Central Committee by Jan Glowczyk, Henryk Bednarski and Ernest Kucza; representatives of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, the Ministry of National Defense; and delegations of municipal authorities, war veteran and youth organizations, and enterprises.

USSR Ambassador to Poland Vladimir Brovikov laid flowers. Flowers and wreaths were also placed on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw.

OFFICIAL ON SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU191932 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODICH in Polish 11 Feb 87 pp 1,2

[Interview with Jerzy Zaskurski, director of the Construction Machinery Industrial Institute and chairman of the Polish Section of the Council of Directors of the Soviet and Polish Cooperating Scientific Institutes, by Grzegorz Onichimowski: "Polish-Soviet Scientific-Technological Cooperation -- Stimulating Competition" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Onichimowski] "The Long-Term program for the Development of Polish-Soviet Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Until the year 2000" was signed on 4 May 1984 and "The Polish-Soviet Comprehensive Program for Scientific-Technological Progress" was signed 6 months later. Is the establishment of the Council of Directors a result of these accords?

[Zaskurski] Yes and no. The council does not deal with the comprehensive and long-term program for cooperation as a special commitment. The council's task is not to watch over the implementation of this program. Special consultative teams have been set up to supervise the program. Members of the council participate in these teams as specialists. For example, I participate in the team for implementing the project entitled "Development of Machine-Building Industry."

[Onichimowski] What, then, is the council?

[Zaskurski] Our task is to submit evaluations of cooperation and to indicate what changes must be made in the system of managing science and technological progress, in customs regulations, in trade, and in the banking systems of our two countries. [passage omitted]

[Onichimowski] We continue to talk about benefits of cooperation. Who should specifically benefit by cooperation?

[Zaskurski] Up to now the interest of the state has been the primary beneficiary. It is an indisputable fact that our two countries have benefited by scientific and technological cooperation. On the other hand, the actual promoters of cooperation — institutes, enterprises, engineers, and scientific workers — have not obtained any satisfactory benefits from this cooperation. What we now want to ensure is that the benefits for the state also denote benefits for, and in, their production enterprises.

[Onichimowski] What benefits?

[Zaskurski] Material benefits, because they are the best incentives. Fiscal transactions should be carried out at the level of enterprises and individuals. That is why the flow of capital and cash is the basic issue.

[Onichimowski] Is this possible in view of the different status of institutes and enterprises within the economy?

[Zaskurski] The economic reform in the USSR seeks to make economic units independent. This process is the same as in our country, but we still fail to see how radical these changes in the USSR. [passage omitted]

PRON CONGRESS SCHEDULED FOR MAY; AGENDA SET

LD301818 Warsaw PAP in English 1637 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 20 — The 2nd congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON, to be held between May 8 and 10, 1987, will be attended by 1555 delegates.

Programmed of the congress, besides plenary debates, envisages a discussion forum in topic groups with the participation of competent representatives of science and practice.

The groups will tackle such vital problems for agreement, rebirth and development of Poland as: legal and systemic transformations, social and economic problems, environment protection, questions linked with education, culture and upbringing, international policy, and forms and methods of functioning of PRON, a movement with a four-year long experience.

BRIEFS

OPZZ COUNCIL ON AGED MEETS — Warsaw, Feb 19 — The All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions' Council for Old Age and Disability Pensioner Affairs had its inaugural meeting here today. The council made a preliminary assessment of the government's draft law on the first stage of introduction of the social pension. As the fundamental law, the council considered an urgent working out of the union's concept of amending the law on old age pensions which is an alternative to the draft to be prepared by the government for the 2nd nation-wide conference of the PUWP delegates. At the debate present were the representatives of the founding committee of the Third Reich's Victims Association. [Excerpt] [Warsaw PAP in English 1909 GMT 19 Feb 87 LD]

SCINTEIA ARTICLE REVIEWS 1947 UN PEACE TREATY

AU211708 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0652 GMT 21 Feb 87

["Strong Assertion of the Romanian People's Independence and Sovereignty, of Its Will of International Peace and Collaboration" — AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES. 21/2/1987 — Newspaper "SCINTEIA" runs in its February 21 issue the following article by Professor Stefan Lache:

It was forty years not long ago since the signing of the peace treaty between Romania and the United Nations — a highly significant international act which left its mark upon the postwar historical evolution of Romania, upon its home and foreign policy.

It is known that on August 23, 1944 when the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation was carried out, Romania willingly entered the anti-Hitlerite war, on the side of the Soviet Union and the other forces in the United Nations, contributing a great military, human and economic potential towards setting mankind free from the scourge of fascism. As President Nicolae Ceausescu showed, starting August 23, 1944 Romania joined the Soviet Army with all its forces against Hitler's Germany, to fully free the homeland from the Hitlerite-Horthyist rule and eventually fought and made heavy sacrifices for the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia to the complete annihilation of fascism. In the just war against fascism, our people proved it had had nothing in common with the military-fascist clique that brought the country into the war by the side of Hitler's Germany, against the Soviet Union. In that way, the Romanian people asserted the glorious traditions of its fight for independence and of support to the other people's fight against foreign rule, for freedom and independence.

The peace treaty with Romania was drafted by the big powers in the anti-Hitler coalition — the USSR, Great Britain and the United States of America — and put before the peace conference in Paris, from July 29 to October 15, 1946. That international forum which was attended by 21 states having the right to vote also debated the draft peace treaties with Bulgaria, Finland, Italy and Hungary.

The way that conference was conceived and prepared by the great powers in the anti-Hitler coalition which assumed the principal part in decision-making, in the organization and holding of the debates as well as the signs of tension and cold war that showed in the international life created a complex situation for Romania and other small and medium-sized states which were left with limited possibilities of action. In the case of Romania, the difficulties were compounded when it was not granted cobelligerency status. Not only was the decision of the peace conference to deny Romania cobelligerency status unfair, but it also bore negatively on most of the peace treaty provisions both military-political and economic.

Fully justified by the historic act of August 23, 1944, by the whole nation's human and material effort in the anti-Hitler war, the recognition of cobelligerency was important in itself implying — in agreement with historical reality — Romania's ranking as one of the allied and associated powers, which would have led to different relationships between the rights and the duties enshrined in the peace treaty.

Romania's joining and anti-Hitler coalition and its contribution to the defeat of fascism were far too obvious facts not to have made their way to the conference debates and eventually in the peace treaty provisions. So, the Czechoslovak delegate, General (Heliodor) Pika, backed Romania's request for cobelligerency since the Romanian Army's contribution to victory was incomparably greater than that of Italy which was acknowledged as a cobelligerent state.

The comparison can be better grasped if reference is made to the population: Romania, inhabited by 14,000,000, contributed successively 15 to 29 divisions, while Italy with a population of 47,000,000, could only bring six divisions. This is brilliant evidence not to be contested. The Soviet delegate, (A.I. Vyshinskiy), pointed out that Romania had joined the Allies and started fighting against the Nazi Reich when the future course of military events was not apparent and the fate of Germany was far from clear. Ultimately, the peace treaty specifically showed that on August 23, 1944 Romania stopped all military operations against the USSR, broke off relations with Nazi Germany and its satellites and entered the war on the side of the United Nations.

The special significance of the peace treaty lies in the fact that it sanctioned the cancellation in terms of international law, of the imperialist Vienna Award of August 30, 1940, whereby a part of the Romanian state's national territory was handed over to Horthy's Hungary. The full and complete annulment of that odious award dictated on Romania by Hitler's Germany and fascist Italy should be stressed because its character was objective and impartial and because it was an obvious embodiment of the principles of equity and justice in international relations.

In that way the treaty of Trianon was sanctioned and implicitly the confirmation of the 1918 decisions on self-determination endorsed the Grand National Assembly of Alba Iulia, on Transylvania's union with the motherland — Romania — for good and all. The resolution of the peace conference on the recognition of Romania's inalienable rights to the northwestern part of its territory, "torn off the Romanian homeland by way of violence and constraint" — as the Romanian chief delegate showed in his address to the conference plenum on August 13, 1946 — "finally put an end to the long and recurrent oppression the Romanian people was subject to. Made in the name of justice and, we believe, in the name of the sacrifices that the whole Romanian nation agreed to, this decision clears the way for a fertile cooperation between the Romanian people and the Hungarian people and helps extinguishing the last hotbeds of agitation that have so far prevented friendly relations from being established between these two peoples."

At the peace conference and outside it, in public opinion, the attempts were made by the Hungarian Government in which the Smallholders' Party was dominant, through memoranda and addresses of its delegation, to get the support of the allied and associated powers, and regain at least a part of the Romanian territory that the Horthy-fascist regime had occupied in 1940.

As underscored by an article in "SCINTEIA", it was with a deep sense of revolt that public opinion in Romania heard the news about the Hungarian territorial claims which it considered to "echo a voice which, for the benefit of the Hungarian people itself, was stopped forever a long time ago." The press, the RCP militants and other Romanian political democratic forces warned in statements and speeches over the serious consequences of an acceptance of the Hungarian territorial claims, showing that "any cession of territories from Transylvania's unitary body was no solution to the problem of the relations and peaceful coexistence of the two peoples, but only enhanced the antagonism to the detriment of democracy, peace and security in central Europe."

At the peace conference, France's representative, General Georges Catroux, showed that the recognition of the Romanian people's legitimate rights over a territory that had been raped by Horthy's Hungary had a high moral value because it "implicitly formally condemns the Vienna sentence as an act of criminal violence". The Soviet delegate, (A.E. Bogomolov), denounced the Vienna Award and said that the Council of Foreign Ministers had thoroughly examined the question of the Romanian-Hungarian frontier and, after serious deliberations, the dictate was annulled and the 1938 boundary between the two countries was restored.

As for the observations and proposals with regard to military clauses advanced to the conference, they conveyed Romania's determination not to admit limits to its troops and means its army needed that would affect its national independence and sovereignty. The Romanian Government also required that the extra war material, whatever its origin — allied, German or Romanian — be left to Romania to be used as raw material for the peace economy. The Romanian Government also requested that "an early date be fixed for the return of prisoners," as no specific guarantee was made in the draft peace treaty for the repatriation of various categories of Romanian prisoners of war or deported persons. Though backed by the USSR and Czechoslovakia, those requests were not accepted by the peace conference which, instead, amended the wording and substance of the peace treaty on the line proposed by the Belgian, English, French and Polish delegations that aggravated still more the clauses of the draft peace treaty.

The most numerous and complicated problems were raised during the debates by the articles on reparations and restorations, therefore the economic clauses. If these clauses remain unchanged, the Romanian Government's statement of August 13, 1946 showed, "Romania will not be able to fulfill them and will see its economic recovery hopelessly compromised. As a matter of fact, not only are many of these clauses unjust and difficult to fulfill but through their lack of precision, they are a most serious reason for concern as they open the door to imaginary claims that cannot be foreseen or evaluated." The statement considered abnormal the obligation imposed on Romania to pay for the damage originating in the measures it took after August 23, 1944 when it was fighting against Germany and its allies, and unfair "that property earnestly acquired by the common way of commercial transactions be subject to the same provisions as forcefully taken and for which no compensation was paid." As for the claims to full reparations for damage made by some western allied states — unlike the Soviet Union which accepted the partial compensation principle — the statement of the Romanian delegation stressed: "It would be strange to see other allied powers in the territory of which Romania had never fought a war treating our country harshly all the more so as its economic situation has so deteriorated that it gives cause for serious concern."

A survey of the work of the peace conference shows that many of the problems encountered by Romania's delegation arose from the great allied powers' decision to include identical, stereotyped provisions in all peace treaties and not to reconsider the original draft without the unanimous approval of the USSR, the USA, Great Britain and France. Under those circumstances, though there were delegations that acknowledged the Romanian demands as right, they could not be accepted because to change the draft treaty of peace with Romania "brought a change of text in all other treaties."

The peace treaty between Romania and the United Nations had been made final by the Council of the Foreign Ministers of the USSR, the USA, Great Britain, France and China, gathered in New York over November 4-December 11, 1946. Some amendments were made to that text in compliance with the Romanian Government's remarks such as the reduction to two thirds of the indemnifications payable to citizens of the United Nations for damage caused to their property in Romania. However, that reduction was unsatisfactory for Romania which had sought their reduction to one fifth.

On February 1, 1947, on the basis of an extensive account read by the minister of foreign affairs, Romania's Council of Ministers examined the provisions of the peace treaty and decided to sign it.

On February 8, 1947, the delegation empowered to sign the peace treaty delivered a note of the Romanian Government to the representatives of the allied and associated powers which, after showing that Romania would make all efforts to fulfill the provisions of the treaty stressed: "The Romanian Government cannot help expressing its regret that, in disregard of Romania's important military and economic contribution to the war against Hitler's Germany and its satellites, the peace treaty puts our country in a particularly bad position for its future development."

The Romanian Government cannot but point to the unfair situation created by those provisions of the treaty according to which Romania must not only give up its rights to claims against Germany, but also the right to indemnification for the damage that Germany inflicted upon it during the war it waged on the side of the allies for the triumph of justice and liberty, and even some rights from the time of its neutrality." In conclusion it was stressed that Romania, by reorganizing its internal life in a process of democratic transformations, "wishes to contribute to international peace and cooperation." The peace treaty was signed in Paris on February 10, 1947 and unanimously ratified by the Romanian parliament on August 23.

In forty years since the peace treaty was signed Romania has traversed an historical epoch. Through its creative effort and genius, the Romanian people, master of its destinies, has put an end not only to the heavy consequences of the war but also to its inherited economic backwardness and built a modern industry and agriculture, and an ever higher standard of material and spiritual civilization. The powerful growth of the productive forces in the years of socialist construction, their harmonious distribution in the territory, the creation of millions of new jobs provided conditions for a full equality of rights of all the country's citizens, irrespective of their nationality, for the plenary assertion of the human personality, of the aptitudes and vocation of each citizen of the homeland. In Socialist Romania today working people are the masters of the country's riches, of the national wealth, they take an active part in the drafting and implementation of the socio-economic development programmes, in the management of society, in the settlement of all the problems raised by the building of the new system and its advance to new peaks of progress and civilization. The building of the socialist society, the growth of the forces of production, of the national wealth at a pace unconceivable in the past, the progress in education, science and culture, provided the prerequisites for a firm status of national independence and sovereignty and, with this as a basis, for its dynamic, active assertion in the international arena. Full concordance has been achieved in the past decades between the home policy of building the new system and the foreign policy of consolidating national independence and sovereignty, of peace and international cooperation. Year after year, Romania has worked consistently for the establishment and multilateral development of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, with the neighbouring ones in the first place, it has concerned itself with the entrenchment and growth of political-diplomatic and economic links with developing countries, with non-aligned states, with all the states of the world, whatever their sociopolitical system. All this has led to the steady expansion of its international ties, Romania having today diplomatic and economic relations with 155 states, which contrasts with only 25 in 1947. The lofty principles on which Romania sets its international links -- fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use and threat of force -- assert themselves ever more powerfully in the world arena, they are increasingly adhered to and proclaimed in interstate relations as it is more and more obvious that only by observing and carrying them into effect can detente, security and general peace be ensured.

Every-day facts and the historic experience of the Romanian people who suffered the consequences of foreign rule and made heavy sacrifices for its national freedom and unity are a convincing plea for the promotion of Romania's present foreign policy, of President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives and proposals. In light of this experience one may better understand why the Romanian people is firmly against war, against the imperialist policy of domination, force and dictate, consistently militates for a climate of peace, security and cooperation that the progress and welfare of world peoples require. This consistent international activity devoted to the settlement of the problems of the contemporary world in consensus with the peoples' lofty aspirations has earned Romania a tremendous international prestige, being widely appreciated and praised as a "country of peace" and its illustrious leader, President Nicolae Ceausescu, as "the hero of Romania, the hero of peace."

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES U.S. FOUNDATION OFFICIAL

AU231839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/2/1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on February 23 Arthur Schneier, president of the "Appeal for Conscience" Foundation of the U.S., now on a visit to Romania.

The guest heartily thanked for the interview granted, for the possibility offered to meet Romania's president again.

During the interview they discussed questions related to the development and amplification of the Romanian-American relations, as well as to some current aspects of international political life.

DEPUTY MINISTER ATTENDS WARSAW PACT MEETING

AU241008 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Feb 87 p 6

[Text] Sofia, AGERPRES, 18 February 1987 -- A meeting of deputy foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-states was held in Sofia on 18 February.

On this occasion there was an exchange of views on the human rights issue. Deputy Foreign Minister Traian Pop represented Romania at the meetings.

ANCUTA, NICULESCU MEET TURKISH OFFICIAL

AU211908 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 21/2/1987 -- On February 21 Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta received (Husnu Poyraz), president of the Turkish Association of Cooperatives, who paid a visit to Romania.

Reference was made to the good relations of multilateral collaboration between the two countries and peoples, as well as to the existing possibilities of further developing them, the cooperation between CENTROCOOP [Central Union of Cooperatives for the Production, Purchasing, and Sale of Goods] and the Turkish Association of Cooperatives included.

During the talks between (Husnu Poyraz) and Paul Niculescu, chairman of the Central Union of Production, Procurement and Goods Distribution Cooperatives-CENTROCOOP, measures were established for new economic ventures between the two cooperative organizations and goods exchanges; they also agreed to develop the collaboration between cooperative organisations in Balkan countries and within the International Cooperative Alliance.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON USSR REFORMS

AU232003 Vienna NEUE AZ in German 20 Feb 87 p 5

[M. Scheuch report on Austrian journalists' talks with Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs -- date and place not given]

[Text] In talks with Austrian journalists, Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave an overview of Yugoslav foreign policy. The cautious optimism with which Yugoslavia is watching developments under Gorbachev gave a special accent to the talks.

The democratization combined with a critical look at the past that Gorbachev has initiated with vigor and consistency is viewed extremely positively in Yugoslavia. People realize, however, that such developments are not proceeding mechanically but are also linked with side effects because of a greater opening up to the world.

With respect to the lack of uniformity in the Warsaw Pact countries' reactions to Gorbachev's reform spirit, Loncar stated that all forms of integration were in favor of this course, but as far as consequences are concerned the various countries have more or less kept their distance. This, he said, is a historical process concerning the relative weight of dogmatist and antidogmatist forces. On the whole, however, interests are being more freely expressed today, and this also constitutes progress.

Good Relations with the Great Powers [subhead]

Loncar vehemently rejected speculation to the effect that the United States has lost interest in Yugoslavia. Tito laid down a foreign policy line that makes good relations with the great powers possible -- with the Soviet Union, the United States, and China -- above and beyond their rivalries. In this context Loncar also compared the lively exchange of diplomatic visits between Yugoslavia and the United States.

Asked about relations with neighboring countries, Loncar affirmed the interest in continuing good relations with Romania, if only for strategic reasons. The relationship is stable, he said, and precisely because of this there is room for mutual frank criticism in the media.

Albania Shall Remain Nonaligned [subhead]

Yugoslavia attaches maximum significance to Albania's remaining a nonaligned country. At the same time, it welcomes indications for a reduction in the international isolation of the neighboring country, and it notes Albania is establishing diplomatic ties with 31 countries and has been linked to the European railroad system through the Titograd-Shkoder railroad. A cursory reference to the Kosovo problem: Yugoslavia must insist on respect for the inviolability of borders and on noninterference in internal affairs.

Problems with Bulgaria [subhead]

Despite the stable economic exchange, relations with Bulgaria, which are still burdened by history, seem to be not so good. The Macedonian issue is still "growing roots," despite the length of time that has elapsed. And it seems that Bulgaria still has special techniques at its disposal to make minorities disappear. Of the 350,000 Macedonians counted in Bulgaria after 1945, there are none left today, and now the Turks have suffered a similar experience. Yugoslavia could not acquire a taste for such practices.

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS

AU192145 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the DPRK and activities within the Nonaligned Movement were at the center of the talks held by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, who is paying a visit to our country as of today. The two ministers also examined preparations for the ministerial conference of nonaligned and developing countries, which will be devoted to the cooperation of economically endangered countries.

Discusses Nonaligned Agenda

LD201841 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Feb (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, today resumed their exchange of views, primarily on the preparations of the forthcoming ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries on South-South cooperation.

The conference, as decided at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, will be held in Pyongyang this June. At the conference ministers of nonaligned countries will examine prospects for promoting economic cooperation between the nonaligned and other developing countries.

During today's meeting, Dizdarevic and Kim Yong-nam examined in detail questions of organizing this important gathering, the preparation of the draft agenda, the adoption of conference documents, and the need to set up a conference office.

The two ministers assessed as satisfactory the draft agenda already submitted by the Korean side to the participating countries. They agreed that the discussion on problems of economic cooperation should be in the interest of all the participating countries and that the conference should not deal with minor issues or partial interests that could affect the overall outcome of the meeting. They also said the conference should adopt as few documents as possible, but they should be effective and realistic so they could be implemented in the best possible way. According to the proposal, the conference should adopt a declaration and action program of nonaligned countries for promoting mutual economic cooperation.

The two ministers also stressed the need for the drafts of all the documents to be submitted on time to all the participating countries to give them time to raise any suggestions, proposals, or views to improve the documents themselves and to save time at the actual meeting. Dizdarevic and Kim Yong-nam pointed out that such consultations are a good way of preparing such an important meeting, which for the first time has on the agenda cooperation among the nonaligned and other developing countries. They also agreed that experts should continue to work on the details of holding the conference.

Yugoslavia expressed determination to contribute to the successful outcome of this first extraordinary conference of nonaligned ministers on South-South cooperation. Dizdarevic and Kim Yong-nam expressed satisfaction with a number of identical views on the preparation of the conference.

They noted this will be a good opportunity to implement in a more concrete fashion some initiatives of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit. The meeting was said to contribute to further realizing the initiative for setting up a solidarity fund with the Frontline States in southern Africa.

Meets With Hasani

LD232047 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1519 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) — Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Kim Yong-nam, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting Yugoslavia.

In their talks it was stated that relations between the two countries are very friendly and good and that cooperation, especially within the Nonaligned Movement, is successful, something, it was stressed, to which Tito and Kim Il-song particularly contributed. A readiness was expressed on both sides to raise cooperation to an even higher level.

Both sides referred to the important of realizing the decisions made at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare and to the success, for example, of the New Delhi meeting of the fund committee for solidarity with the Frontline States.

Hasani informed his DPRK guest about Yugoslavia's activities in implementing the decisions of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare. Sinan Hasani spoke in particular about preparations for holding a meeting of nonaligned Mediterranean countries at ministerial level, to be hosted by Yugoslavia, and about the activities of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries in the framework of the CSCE process in Vienna.

Kim Yong-nam spoke in particular about the DPRK's preparations for the conference on South-South cooperation to be held this year in Pyongyang.

Kim Yong-nam expressed satisfaction with the exchange of views and with Yugoslavia's stance at the meeting and its readiness to contribute to its successful outcome. Also participating in the talks on the Yugoslav side were Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Ambassador to the DPRK Miodrag Bogicevic. The Korean side also included Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chi Chae-yong.

TALKS WITH CUBAN INTERIOR MINISTER CONCLUDE

AU221903 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) — The talks between the delegations of the Cuban Ministry for Internal Affairs and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs ended in Belgrade yesterday.

The joint assessment of [Cuban Interior Minister] Jose Abrantes Fernandez and [Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs] Dobroslov Culafic was that the visit was very successful and useful. The Cuban and Yugoslav delegations agreed among other things on the forms and content of future cooperation.

KRSKO NUCLEAR PLANT RESTARTS FOR 'TEST OPERATION'

LD211318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1247 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Krsko, Feb 21 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's only nuclear-power plant at Krsko has been reintroduced in the country's power supply network after it had automatically switched off by the turbogenerator set alarm system on February 17.

Checks by domestic and Westinghouse experts showed no damage on nuclear equipment and ascertained that this had been a false alarm, third this year.

Experts said that the plant has now been restarted for test operation since the alarm system has been enlarged with instruments designed to prevent any false alarms.

The 632-megawatt Westinghouse-equipped plant was completed at Krsko towards the end of 1981. In December 1986, an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safety commission (ASSET) found that the Yugoslav plant, ranking among the world's highest-quality installations of this kind, was conforming to all international standards.

Shutdown Traced to Computer

AU231034 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 87 p 1

[Z.M. and T.B. report: "Whence the False Alarm"]

[Text] Ljubljana, Zagreb, 18 Feb -- Why was the Krsko nuclear power station automatically shut down again and why has this happened for the third time this year?

In search of an answer to these questions we went to the information department of our only nuclear power station. We received the following answer: Although a failure in the turbogenerator was mentioned in an earlier report, none of the reactor's parts are damaged (that is, turbine or generator), and the problem was traced to a device that signals failures. This means the electronic equipment has recently given a false alarm several times because in subsequent checks no actual problem in the nuclear power station was found.

Teams from the department for regulating and measuring and from production are trying to establish where and why the failures in the electronic equipment occurred. We also learned in the information department that the nuclear power station could be operational immediately but will, as anticipated, remain shut for at least 1 or 2 days until it is understood what is really happening with the electronic equipment.

We received the same answer from the Croatian SAWP Section for the Protection and Improvement of Human Environment: The computer is suspected of having caused the third shutdown. It appears there is a fault in the computer itself, and expert assistance for its repair is being sought from abroad.

Our first nuclear power station became operational in October 1981. Due to its problems it was shut down 13 times in 1982, 7 times in 1983, 14 times in 1984, 10 times in 1985, and 5 times last year.

ADDITION TO PROPOSED CHANGES TO CONSTITUTION

Insert the following addition after page I 7, paragraph one of the item headlined "Proposals for National Constitution Changes Listed" and beginning on page I 2 of the 18 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, thereby providing missing part of proposed changes to the SFRY Constitution:

- To ensure consolidation of the role of delegations in electing delegates for assemblies of sociopolitical communities, as well as in the composition and decisionmaking of candidate conferences;
- To make it possible for workers who independently carry out specific leading functions established by the statute and law to be elected members of delegations for assemblies of sociopolitical communities;
- To place extra emphasis on the working-functional principle in the constituting and functioning of chambers of associated labor of republican and provincial assemblies, and to ensure a uniform way of electing delegates to these chambers;
- To examine the possibility of working people who carry out their professional jobs by way of personal labor, independently and as an occupation, to more adequately realize their delegate rights in the assembly system of decisionmaking according to the law;
- To leave the selection of delegates to the sociopolitical chamber to the elected bodies of sociopolitical organizations carrying out the function of the delegation in a manner that has been established for other chambers of assemblies of sociopolitical communities;
- To examine the possibility of delegates in councils of local communities in municipal assemblies to be directly elected by working people and citizens.

10. For the sake of consistently and effectively implementing the policy, law, and other documents of assemblies of sociopolitical communities, it is essential to state that the responsibilities of executive organs of assemblies of sociopolitical communities, for all spheres of social life as well as responsibilities of the administrative organs for their corresponding sphere, are realized in keeping with their competence -- within the framework of the rights and responsibilities of the corresponding sociopolitical community.

11. The democratization of relations and practice in adopting social decisions at all levels requires broader reaffirmation of various forms of organization, democratic exchanges and coordination of views, and mutual cooperation and coordination in which the involvement and influence of organized social forces, the better use of scientific knowledge, and the overall creativity of working people becomes more prominent. Proceeding from this, and also from the need to efficiently implement the role of sociopolitical organizations in the debate system, particularly in the democratic synthesis of different social interests as well as proceeding from positive experiences in the work of social state councils in sociopolitical communities, it is necessary to that social councils can be set up by law or on the basis of law and express their character (as advisory forms of democratic exchange and coordination of views and stands in the process of preparing and carrying out social and self-managing decisions in which organized forces realize their influence and which enable broader use of scientific and expert knowledge).

III. Relations in the Federation, Rights and Responsibilities, and the Organization of the Federation [subhead]

12. To create conditions for the continual and successful implementation of joint interests by means of direct cooperation and agreement between republics, autonomous provinces, municipalities, and other sociopolitical communities, it is necessary to establish the character of these agreements and the responsibility for the realization of the duties taken over, and possibly indicate spheres of decisionmaking in which all the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces are interested.

13. To ensure prerequisites for the successful functioning of a uniform Yugoslav market, it is necessary to establish, on the basis of the uniform Yugoslav market:

- The uniform bases of the tax system and the joint base of the tax policy;
- A uniform strategy for scientific and technical development.
- In keeping with this, that the bases of the tax system are regulated by Federal law.

14. To examine the possibility of establishing the responsibility of sociopolitical communities for contributing toward the general balance of payments of funds for financing general and joint needs, which are realized on the basis of law and self-managing agreements, with the exception that the general balance of payments should have the function and character of a planning document that would presume the abolition of authorization of the federation in specific cases, where the distribution of the budget surplus of sociopolitical communities as well as that of self-managing interest communities that result from responsibilities established by the law is regulated.

15. To create conditions for the uniform and efficient realization of Federal laws, other regulations, and bylaws that organs in the Republics and autonomous provinces as well as Federal organs are responsible for, it is necessary:

- To establish the obligation of the republican and provincial organs, which are responsible for the realization of Federal laws, to inform appropriate Federal organs on the course of the realization of Federal laws and other Federal regulations, and to establish the right and duty of the Federal administrative organs to request from the Republican and Provincial administrative organs data and information on the application as information on the situation in the appropriate area to have control over the realization of Federal laws;

- To grant authority to the Federal Executive Council to raise questions before the executive councils of a republic or autonomous province on the accountability of the appropriate administrative organs for failing to implement a particular Federal law, regulation, or bylaw;

- To establish the right and obligation of the Federal Executive Council, in cases when after warnings to the executive council of a republic or an autonomous province, a certain Federal law, regulation, or bylaw is not implemented, to inform the SFRY Assembly about this and to set out appropriate measures that the SFRY Assembly should undertake in such cases, as well as the right of the Federal Executive Council itself to undertake appropriate measures in accordance with its constitutional competence and responsibility, and that it should immediately inform the SFRY Assembly on the measures undertaken;

— With reference to Federal laws, regulations, and bylaws that are directly implemented by organs in the Republics or autonomous provinces, and for the implementation of which the Federal organs are responsible, to establish that the authority of the Federal laws (which, according to the present constitutional regulations can, but do not have to be, established by Federal law) should be directly determined by the SFRY Constitution as the right and obligation of these organs;

— To discuss the possibility that federal inspections be set up more extensively in certain areas, in accordance with the rights and duties of the federation, and precisely define the right of supervision and other authorities that would be regulated by a Federal law.

16. Within the framework of the uniform federation budget, it is necessary to ensure on a long-term basis the stability and security of financing the Yugoslav People's Army.

17. To examine the possibility that, through a change in respective constitutional provisions, it should be envisaged that the principle of the most proportional representation of the Republics and of an appropriate representation of the autonomous provinces be applied as regards the composition of the officers cadres in the Yugoslav People's Army.

18. Through the development and precise definition of appropriate SFRY Constitutional regulations on the rights and duties of the Federation, it is necessary to make possible uniform regulation of certain questions for which the application of the SFRY Constitution so far has shown that their regulation should be under the competence of the federation, because without their uniform regulation, it is not possible to ensure a uniform system of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and a uniform basis for the political system.

Starting from this principles stand, it is necessary to amend the rights and duties of the federation so the Federation:

— Regulates the bases of the system of the state administration;

— Regulates the uniform bases of the tax system;

— Establishes the bases of the system of reserves of goods;

— Regulates the bases of the system of public information;

— Regulates not only the position and bases of the functioning but also of the organization of the social accountancy service;

— Regulates the uniform bases of organization, functioning, and self-managing socioeconomic relations in areas where the technological system is uniform, as well as areas that are of interest to the entire country (such as postal and telecommunications services, railways and electric power industry);

— Apart from regulating, ensures the administering of social funds that are used in the Yugoslav People's Army and for its needs;

— Apart from regulating the protection and promotion of man's environment which is of interest to the entire country and the international community, ensures the implementation of the Federal regulations in this area;

— Apart from regulating the production and traffic in narcotics, ensure the implementation of the Federal regulations in this area;

-- Regulates the production and use of nuclear energy and the protection from ionized radiation;

— Regulates the bases of the system concerning the association of working people and citizens in social organizations and associations of citizens;

— Regulates the conditions for taking and transplanting parts of the human body;

— Regulates uniform bases of geodesic activity of interest for the entire country;

— Regulates general principles of the judicial system;

— Regulates the bases concerning the organization and functioning of the social income services;

— Regulates a uniform way of stating the social product;

— Regulates the joint bases of the education system in accordance with Article 165 of the SFRY Constitution.

In view of the proposal that the basis of a uniform Yugoslav market should also contain a uniform strategy of scientific and technological development, the Federation should determine this strategy.

19. To strengthen the role of associated labor and the influence of socialist subjective forces in the decisionmaking and work of the SFRY Assembly. Within the framework of this main aim, the necessary changes should:

— Increase the number of delegates from associated labor in the chambers of the SFRY Assembly;

— Ensure that in the procedure of electing delegates for the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, smaller delegate units are formed to create possibilities for stronger ties between the delegates of this Chamber and their delegate basis;

— Discuss the possibility of a larger contribution of the Federal Chamber in solving certain general and important questions on which the Chamber of Republics and Provinces decides;

— Eliminate obscurities in the character of agreements between the assemblies of Republics or autonomous provinces, when adopting laws or other bylaws in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. To eliminate these obscurities it is necessary to exclude the possibility that expressing disagreement with the draft law prevents the procedure of harmonization that is being realized in appropriate organs of this chamber. At the same time, it should be necessary to examine the possibility of simplifying the procedure of decisionmaking in this chamber to achieve greater efficiency.

— Examine the currently valid regulations on the length of mandate for the most responsible officials in the SFRY Assembly, in accordance with the needs indicated by experience so far and the demands resulting from the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management.

20. To ensure a wider social impact in the procedure of nominating members of the SFRY Presidency and their unique position with regard to their duties and responsibilities to the assemblies that elected them, as well as the further promotion of collective work by the SFRY Presidency, it is necessary to:

— Examine the procedure of nominating members of the SFRY Presidency, in connection with which it is necessary to ensure that the preliminary procedure of proposing candidates is carried out in the SAWP of the Republics, autonomous provinces, and in the Federation;

BRIEFS

1986 EMIGRATION FROM PRISTINA — Pristina, 23 Feb (TANJUG) — According to the information by the Municipal Commission for the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, in 1986 866 members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities emigrated from Pristina. This is 146 more than in 1985. Last year 209 people returned to the municipality of Pristina, out of which 145 came to live in Pristina for the first time while 64 are the so-called returnees. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 23 Feb 87 LD]

DEBT TO JAPAN REFINANCED — Tokyo, Feb 20 (TANJUG) — An agreement on the refinancing of commitments within the framework Yugoslavia's debt to Japan amounting to some 35 million dollars, which falls due in May this year, was signed in Tokyo today. Agreement with the Japanese Government was also reached regarding the regulating of Yugoslavia's commitments which fall due in March 1988. Thus a refinancing arrangement extending over a period of several years, similar to arrangements reached with other creditor countries, has been reached with Japan. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0637 GMT 20 Feb 87 LD]